REGISTER No. 6—1878.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,082.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | 2 8 |
| Third do. | 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 0 2½ As. |

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

ALL REMITTANCES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, as above,

SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878.

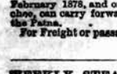
The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 5th March for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "PUTTIALLA," 940 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, on SATURDAY, the 16th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other places where Inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 21st March 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the cold season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 4 p.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 576 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. HAY, on TUESDAY, the 26th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st March 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

*For extra steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 6 | |
| Port Said | 36 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

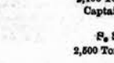
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT,
AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND
*via* NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. COLLIN, will sail on the 23rd March, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. SHAW, on the 3rd April,
and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain F. PITT, on the 15th May,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 29th May,
and by the

S. S. RYDALL HALL,
2,500 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal,
on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Bonerded Cargo, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE.....Rs. 500

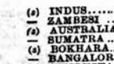
exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| VESSELS. | TONS. H.P. | CAPTAIN. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (c) INDUS | 3470 500 | S. D. Shallard | 25th Mar. |
| — ZAMBESI | 2431 370 | A. Symons | 1st April |
| (a) AUSTRALIA | 3663 600 | G. F. Cates | 8th do |
| — SUMATRA | 2488 450 | C. Anderson | 15th do |
| (c) BOKHARA | 2932 450 | W. D. Anderson | 22nd do |
| — BANGALORE | 3663 500 | E. G. Stead | 29th do |
| (c) HINDUSTANI | 3143 500 | W. W. Haselwood | 6th May. |
| — CHINA | 2916 400 | T. Alderton | 13th do |
| (c) DECCAN | 3422 550 | G. D. Gaby | 20th do |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

## SHIPPING.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GWALIOR | 2725 | 450 | J. C. Babot | 2nd April. |
| LOMBARDY | 2725 | 450 | J. Orman | 16th ,, |
| THIBET | 2598 | 400 | J. H. Torbock | 29th ,, |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 29th March. |
| SIAM | 2000 | 500 | G. N. Rector | 26th April. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

## P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the 'ete of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950

Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

| | Tons. | H.P. | From Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | 3,050 | 424 | 30 |
| INDIA | 2,289 | 500 | ...April 17 |
| MACEDONIA | 2,272 | 486 | ...May 1 |
| TRINACRIA | 2,107 | 424 | ... ,, 8 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

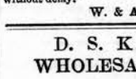
Bombay, November 13, 1877.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE
SAILS for Liverpool on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., POSITIVELY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.'S
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W., M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CERVIN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1878.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. OLYMPIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE
BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ARECA
TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

*Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.*

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Squeezers" with round corner | per pack | Re. 1 8 | Re. 1 12 |
| ,, ,, | ,, doz. packs | 17 0 | 19 0 |
| ,, gilt edged | ,, pack | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| ,, ,, | ,, doz. packs | 20 0 | 22 0 |

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS
AND
COLOSSAL HIPPODROME.

LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.

The Management have the honor to announce THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20th, as a GRAND MILITARY NIGHT BY SPECIAL COMMAND AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES STAVELEY, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, AND STAFF.

A SELECTED PROGRAMME, EMBRACING ALL THE SALIENT FEATURES OF THIS MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT, WILL BE PRESENTED.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AT 3-30. GRAND TRIPLE PROGRAMME.

FOR THESE OUR FAREWELL PERFORMANCES CHEAP PRICES.

CHEAP PRICES.

MAKE THE ORPHAN AND POOR CHILDREN'S HEARTS GLAD.

All poor children, whose parents or guardians are unable to pay, will be admitted free to the Afternoon Exhibition, a special place having been set aside for that purpose.

SCHOOLS ATTENDING IN A BODY will be admitted on most liberal terms (by application to the Manager, Mr. John Wilson,) at any of our Farewell Performances, either Afternoon or Evening.

EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 9-15 SHARP. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT 3-30.

The Management have set aside FRIDAY EVENING, March 22nd, as a COMPLIMENTARY JOINT BENEFIT TO THOSE GREAT ARTISTS, MESSRS. AIREO AND SHIELDS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Private Boxes to seat 8 | Rs. 30 |
| Do. do. do. 4 | 15 |
| Dress Circle | 3 |
| Stalls | 2 |
| Parquette | 1 |
| Pit | As. 8 |

Children half price to all parts of the Tent.

MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended the 31st December 1877.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & Co.,
Trossurers and Managers.

Bombay, March 18, 1878.

THE BHOWNUGGER MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 26th March 1878, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5, Elphinstone Circle, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1877.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

4 and 5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 16, 1878.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARROW ROOT.

MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT

CULTIVATED IN INDIA.

Being true Bermuda A 1 not equal to the fines in the Esh Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a Native Clerk for Merchant's Office, who writes a Good Hand and sharp at Accounts. Apply by letter with Testimonials "W. L.," at this Office.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE in good condition. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Fort George.

FURNISHED Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO LET from 1st April. Rent moderate. At present occupied by Mr. GLOVER.

FOR SALE, COTTAGE PIANO in Walnut case, good tone. Rs. 350. Apply to G. E., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A Solid Mahogany Oblique PIANOFORTE (prepared for India) by Erard Brothers, landed from the shop in June 1876. In perfect order. Rs. 1,000, (cost Rs. 1,320) No reasonable offer refused. Can be seen at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s, Bombay.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT with a Lady going Home or to TAKE CARE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN, a Good Sailor. Has no objection to an engagement in India. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a PARTNER with CAPITAL in a very lucrative business, either SLEEPING or ACTIVE. Address J. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BOARD and LODGING, Rs. 50 per month. Messing only Rs. 40 per month. No. 6, Forbes Street, Corner Rope Walk Lane, near Rampart Row, end Fort.

TO LET in the Fort, a Cool Residence containing a Drawing, Dining, two Bed and Bath-rooms. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to F. KOLAJEE & Co., No. 34, Meadow Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS. J. PEARSE having secured a continuous supply of Ice, is executing orders as usual for Ice Puddings, &c., &c.

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINMENTT.

| | |
|---|---|
| SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17. | SHERRY: GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29. |
| SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8. | SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29. |
| SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26. | SHERRY: OLOROSO, PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37. |
| SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29. | SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37. |

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

## SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, ETC.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

BEG to announce the arrival of a Large Shipment of the above.

The best Qualities, latest Designs, and Colours.

WINSORS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| To tie Knot, Bow, or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spots | 2 8 |
| Fancy Checks | 2 8 |
| Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes | 3 8 |
| Extra Long Scarfs, best quality | 5 0 |
| Sterling Silver Scarf Rings | 5 0 |

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| "The Don," New Fancy Stripes, Plain Colors, Blue and Black and White Spots / Black, Blue and Lavender | 2 12 |

MODERATE KNOTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Duke of Edinborough, New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped or Plain Coloured Silk / Blue, Lavender, Slate and Black | 3 0 |

NEW PIN SCARFS.

To suit any Collar.

| | |
|---|---|
| The "Leopold," Washing, Bird's Eye, Rich Fancy Spots and Stripes | 2 8 |
| Plain Colours and Black | 3 8 |
| The Leopold, Washing, Twilled Silk, White and Coloured Spots | 3 0 |

THE "EXCELSIOR."

Extra large to cover the Shirt.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Fancy Checks / Fancy Stripes or Spots, Rich Figured Satin | 4 0 |
| Washing Pin Scarf, Plain and Fancy Linen | 1 12 |
| Gold and silver rims, a variety of Patterns, suited to Shoe, &c | 30 0 |

MADE UP BOWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| "St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colours, or Fancy Stripes | 2 0 |
| The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above | 2 0 |
| White Dress Bows | 1 0 |

FOLDED SILK TIES.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Black Corded Silk | Re. 1, 1-4 and 1 8 |
| The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black | 2 0 |
| White Dress Ties | from 8 annas 2 12 |
| The Club House, Black and Fancy | |

BRACES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Guyot's Celebrated | 2 8 |
| Silk for Dress | 4 8 |
| Cashi, very strong | 3 8 |
| United Service, Strong Leather | 3 8 |

UMBRELLAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks | 11-8, 12-8, 16 0 |
| Ladies | 8-8 to 12 8 |
| Sun Umbrellas | 5 8 |
| Ladies' Sunshades | 5 8 |

WALKING STICKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Natural Orange, Ground Ash, selected Rattans, a large assortment | 1 8 to 3 0 |

LUND'S JEWELLERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold on Ivory, will last for years, Collar Stud | 1 12 |
| Front Do. | 3 8 |
| Solitares | 5 8 |
| Links | 10 5 |

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| White, Black and Colored, 2 Buttons | 3 0 |
| Dogskin Gauntlets | 3 4 |

GENTS' KID GLOVES.

| | Nett. | |
|---|---|---|
| White, Black and Colored | | 3 4 |
| Dogskin, Sewn, Fancy Colours | | 2 4 |
| Tan Deer for Driving | | 3 8 |
| White One Military | | 3 8 |
| Real White Buckskin | | 6 8 |

COLLARS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

| | Rs. a. per doz. | | Rs. a. per doz. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Badham's West End | 6 8 | Badham's First Lord | 6 8 | Badham's Shakespear, with neat coloured Tie attached, well suited for Mofussil wear per doz. | 7 0 |
| Badham's Dux | 6 8 | Badham's Clerical | 8 8 | |
| Badham's Pall Mall | 6 8 | Badham's Grosvenor, stand up | 6 0 | Badham's Boys' Sailor | 5 8 |
| Badham's Shakespear | 6 8 | Military Stand up | 6 8 | Badham's Boys' Dux | 5 0 |
| Badham's London Society | 6 8 | | | | |

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street.

POONA, East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance-wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced, strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

| LADIES' | | GENTLEMEN'S | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS. | EAR DROPS. | GOLD ALBERTS. | LOCKETS. |
| ALBERTS. | WEDDING RINGS. | STUDS. | CHARMS AND SEALS. |
| NECKLETS. | KEEPERS. | SLEEVE LINKS. | SPRING & SPLIT RINGS. |
| BRACELETS. | CROSSES. | SOLITAIRES. | SWIVELS. |
| BROOCHES. | RIBBON SLIDES. | SIGNET RINGS. | GOLD KEYS. |
| EAR-RINGS. | | SCARF RINGS. | |

A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames.

The above have been specially selected by our Mr. MARCKS from the first Manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery undertaken and executed by Skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

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BOMBAY, Hummum Street.

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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

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COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

10, Rampart Row.

August 1st, 1875.

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SEWING COTTON.

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

SEWING COTTON

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.

In SKEINS or on REELS.

For superior strength and excellent quality.

Unsurpassed in Quality.

*To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.*

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 21ST MARCH 1878.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THE
GRAND REVIVAL
(FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY)
OF THE EVER POPULAR COMIC OPERA
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT
IN THREE ACTS.

RE-APPEARANCE OF
MISS ELCIA MAY
IN HER CHARMING IMPERSONATION OF
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| CLAIRETTE | MISS ELCIA MAY. |
| Ange Pitou (Song writer) | Mr. H. Vernon. |
| Larivaudiere | ,, Plunkett. |
| Pomponet (Hair-dresser) | ,, J. Morris. |
| Citizen Tremitz | ,, M. Comerford. |
| Louchard (Chief of the Police) | ,, C. Dillon. |
| Officer | ,, Gentleman Amateur. |
| Hersilie | ,, Andow. |
| Amaranthe / Madlle Lange | ,, Mrs. H. Vernon. |

DURING THE EVENING THE ACCOMPLISHED ARTISTE, MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA, WILL RE-APPEAR AND PERFORM.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 3 |
| Stalls | ,, 2 |
| Gallery | ,, 1-8 |
| Pit | ,, 1 |

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

TO BE LET, a part of the LOWER FLOOR of a BUNGALOW at Grant Road, next to the Station, in the occupation of a European gentleman. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,

small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufactory.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE S

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY, EVENING, 19TH MARCH 1878.
MARKET closed for the Holi Holidays.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. HELIOS, 1,487 tons, Captain D. P. Smith, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. GOOD HOPE, 1,014 tons, Captain W. S. Johnson, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE S. S. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 989 tons, Captain Nicol, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with 48 deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 511tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Goa and Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE S. S. EMBLEHOPE, 1,255 tons, Captain J. R. Stephenson, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst., from London, 16 February, via Malta and Port Said, with a general cargo.

### DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. NIZAM, 1,727 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mails, 1,603 chests opium, 51 bales cotton, 1,897 bales twist and sundries, and the following passengers:—For Galle.—Mr. Wilson. For Hongkong.—Mr. Ezekiel.

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Emblehope (s) | Stephenson | London, Feb 16. |

DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Vingoria (s) | Dougherty | K. Coast & Kurrachee. |
| | Good Hope(s) | Johnson | Moulmein. |
| | Pehlwan (s) | Nacoda | Bhownuggur. |
| | Nizam (s) | Barlow | China. |
| | Helios (s) | Smith | Calcutta. |
| | Border Chieftain(s) | Nicol | Kurrachee. |

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ettore, to Trieste.
Steamer Indus, to Southampton.
Steamer Nellie Martin, to Suez.
Steamer Puttialla, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | St J Baptiste | Kerner ..... Mauritius, Dec 23. |
| | Mira (s) | Lee ..... Liverpool, Feb 5. |
| | Woodburn | Burn ..... London, Nov 23. |
| | Teviot (s) | Nesbit ..... Bombay, Mar 4. |

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 15—Steamer Vixen and Schooner Mathilde.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Woodburn—February 20th, Glenburn in Lat 7-55 S Long 89 E. February 21st, Grecian in Lat 2-50 S, Long 88-50 E.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Mira—Mr George S Goad, Mrs Goad, Mr T F Harkness, Mr C W Hope, Mrs Hope, 2 children, European servant and ayah, Mr R Dickson Mackenzie, Mrs Mackenzie, children and ayah, Mr R J Sherratt, Mrs Sherratt and 2 children, Miss Bai lie, Mrs Kellner 2 children and European nurse, Mr Arthur Forster, Mr C H Denham, Mr J T Jamieson, Mrs Jamieson, Mr C E Carnac, Mr J A Craw, Mrs Vanstone, Mr Migkis, From Suez,—Mr H G Wilkins, Mrs Wilkins and Mr H G Eyre.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

The following is the list of passengers per B I S N Co's S S Madura, sailed on Friday, the 15th March, for Coast Ports and Bombay:—For Galle—Mrs Jones and four children.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Earl of Zetland—301 bags behdanuts, Soonderjee Kessowjee; 105 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
City of Baltimore s—33 bales wool, W Nicol & Co.; 160 bales wool, Numan Ahuttow; 475 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 65 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass; 25 bales cotton, Stearn A, Hobart & Co; 203 bales hemp, A Muncherjee; 355 bundles myrabollams and 650 bundles behdanuts, Bhimjee Canjee; 250 bags nuxvomica, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 152 bales cotton Framjee Muncherjee & Co.
Augusta Oswald—100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.
Aragon—50 bales rags and 25 bales wool, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 25 bales rags, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 47 bales wool, Rugoomull Chobsing; 21 bales wool, Moolljee Jaitha & Co; 300 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co; 116 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 8,000 packages coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee.
Savernake—55 bags myrabollams, Kessowjee Russonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s—630 bags rapeseed and 620 bags linseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 200 bags pepper, Ebrahim Fazulbhoy, and 60 packages stick lac, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy; 14 bales skins, Munjee Alarukhia; 43 bags pepper and 13 bales hides, Jumalbhoy Jairaz; 157 bags nuxvomica, 50 bundles horns and 2 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Assur; 16 bales hides, Chanmahamed Ally and Co; 50 packages cloves, Soonderdass Ghirdhur; 41 bales hides and skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 40 bales skins Ahmed Shaik Abdool Reman; 4 cases drugs, Mahomedbhoy Ahmed; 1 case fishmaws, Hajee Essa; 60 packages cloves, S M G Hoosein; 20 bales hides, 1 case M & P shells, G H Currimbhoy; 8 bales hides and 14 cases fishmaws, Metha Munjee; 265 bags myrabollams, Mahomed Cozie; 64 packages cloves, Ebram and Co; 7,667 bags rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 10 cases ginger, 10 bundles horns, 40 bags ambahulder, and 40 bags myrabollams, Ismail Hajee Ahmed; E M Munjee; 6 cases ginger, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co; 3 cases ginger powder, and 113 bags ginger, P and O S N Co; 10 bales woollen carpets, Choonilall Munmohundass; 6 bales hides and skins and 39 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 435 bags pepper, Kessowjee Jadowjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus s—40 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ganges s—200 bags coffee, Alston and Co.
Ettore s—143 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—1 bag coffee, David Sassoon and Co; 1 box real pearls, Esoofally Kesabhoy; 1 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 18 chests opium, N J Ebram; 47 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 17 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 65 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 134 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 9 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—52½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 9 chests opium, Nopchund Nowrungroy; 15 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 5 chests opium, Goculdroy Koonjlall; 41 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 1 chest opium, Venechund Jootadass; 49½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 164 chests opium, Tata and Co; 14 chests opium, Seeras Chetsram; 264 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 1 box silver coins, Ebram Noordin and Co.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 19TH March 1878.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·864 |
| Temperature of the Air | 81·1 |
| Wet bulb Thermometer | 74·2 |
| Dew Point | 71·4 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·732 |
| Extent of cloudiry (the whole sky=unclouded=0.) | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 89·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.) | 74·4 |
| General Direction of wind | NNW, N, ENE, E, NW, NNW, |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 209. |

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 16.)

Mr F C Daukes, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Department, has obtained furlough for one year, with effect from the 18th May 1878.

Mr G H Kerr Lane, B A, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept during the absence on furlough of Mr F C Daukes.

Surgeon G W Cowie is transferly attached to the Office of the Sanitary Comsr with the Govt of India until further orders, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the appointment of Officiating Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, Calcutta.

The Rev J Williamson, M A, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, to officiate as Senior Chaplain during the absence on furlough of the Rev J M Thomson, M A, or until further orders.

The Rev F Orton, B A, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain with effect from the 28th ultimo.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr D P Cardwell to officiate as a Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests, on probation.

Mr J Adamson, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in British Burma, is granted two years' furlough to Europe.

Mr J W Oliver, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in British Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Asst Conservators.

The following appointments are made in the Meywar Bheel Corps:—

Major C G Gunning, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant, vice Col T E Gordon.

Major F W Bolleau, Deputy Asst Qr-mr Genl, to be 2nd in Command, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major Gunning.

Major Bolleau will officiate as Commandant during Major Gunning's absence.

Major C Grant, Officiating Political Agent, 1st class, is posted as Political Agent, Western Rajpoot States, is appointed from the date of assuming charge, vice Captain Ridgeway, proceeding on furlough.

Captain D W K Barr, Political Asst 2nd class, substantive pro tempore, and 1st Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd class, vice Captain Ridgeway, and is accredited to Jodhpore as Political Agent, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major Cadell.

Mr A C Lyall, Secy to the Govt of India, Home Dept, and Offg Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India, is appointed to be Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr C U Aitchison, C S I.

Mr C A Daniell, Officiating Commissioner, Benares, is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Govr Genl at Benares, with effect from the 15th Feb 1878, vice Mr Carmichael.

Mr H B Shaw, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 3rd Class, and is posted to Mandalay as Resident, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut Col Duncan.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col A H Murray, R A, now Offg, to be Depy Adjt Genl, R A, in India, with effect from the 18th March 1878, in succession to Col C G Arbuthnot, C B, whose tour of staff service will expire on that date.

Lieut-Col G J D Hay, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, vice Col H A Cockburn, on furlough.

Colonel C Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st Grade, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, vice Lieut-Col Hay.

Colonel T E Gordon, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps to be an Assistant Adjutant General, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H H Scott, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 20th March 1878.

Colonel Gordon will officiate, in addition, as 1st Assistant Adjutant General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F Etson, Officiating as Deputy Adjutant General.

Lieutenant-Colonel T Nicholl, Royal Artillery Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the appointment, vice Major D J Welsh, proceeding on furlough.

Lieut-Col H C Smith, Junior Supdt, to officiate as senior Supdt, Reserve Remount Depots.

Major T F C Rochfort, senior Asst Supdt, to officiate as Junior Supdt, Reserve Remount Depots.

Captain L F Jamieson, junior Asst Supdt, to officiate as senior Asst Supdt, Reserve Remount Depots.

2nd Cavalry—Surgeon J F Sargeant Medical Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be officiating Medical Officer, vice Surgeon-Major B Williamson, M B, on furlough.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No 24, dated the 15th February 1878, confirming the appointment of Lieutenant G Adye, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to act, in addition, as Adjutant, vice Captain R A Gilchrist, appointed to the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) Walter Theodore Chitty, Bombay S C, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, K C S I, Bengal S C, Comsr and Supdt, Peshawar Division, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Col Edward Charles Sparshott Williams, Bl Engrs, Director of State Railways, Central System, Offg Depy Secy, Railway Branch, P W Dept, private affairs, for two years.

First Class Vety Surgn G A Oliphant, in veterinary charge of the Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur, private affairs, for eighteen months.

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) Frederic Sherwood Taylor, Bl Engrs, Chief Engr, 2nd class, P W Dept, Consulting Engr to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, private affairs, for nine months.

Surgeon Major Charles Thomas Paske, private affairs, for six months and twenty-eight days.

Captain R L Morgan, E A, Commandant, No 5 Garrison, Batty, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs, for two years.

Captain William Charles Ramsden, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs, for one year, six months and thirteen days.

Major Noblett St Legger Carter, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe for eighteen months from the 6th April 1878.

Major James Davidson Gordon, C S I, 2nd in Command, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months from the 1st Feb 1878.

Captain Irvine John Whitty, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for three months from the 1st May 1878.

The services of Lieut H D P Okeden, 2nd Battalion, 60th Foot, late Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are placed at the Hon'ble the Lieut Govr of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 1st March 1878.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the C-in-C:—

Lieut C D Gibbon, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot.
Lieut G J Morris, 1st Battalion, 14th Foot.
Lieut W W Beagin, 59th Foot.

G G O No 223 of 1878, replacing the services of Captain R H Sale-Hall at the disposal of His Excellency the C-in-C is cancelled.

In continuation of G G O No 202, dated the 1st March 1878, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 43 of the 16th Jan 1878:—

Lt Col (Bt Col) Henry Shewell, Bombay S C, ordinary pension £456-5, Annuity £668-12, from 7th March 1878, to be paid in England.

Lieut Col (Bt Col) William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, C B, Bengal S C, ordinary pension £456-5, annuity £668-12, from 10th March 1878, to be paid in England.

Lieut Col (Bt Col) Robert Alexander Napper, Bengal S C, ordinary pension, £456-5, annuity £530-14-7, from 12th March 1878, to be paid in England.

Lieut Col (Bt Col) Thomas Hardy Chamberlain, Bengal S C, ordinary pension, £456-5, annuity £531-7, from 15th March 1878, to be paid in England.

Lieut Col (Bt Col) Goodson Adye, Madras Staff Corps, Ordinary pension £456-5, capitalised value of annuity £4,580, from 16th March 1878, to be paid in England.

The services of Lieut G C P Onslow, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as 3rd Asst Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee.

Major C F Trevor, B E, Supdg Engr, 2nd grade, and Secy to Chief Comr, Assam, is promoted permanently to Suptdg Engr, 1st grade, with effect from 31st Oct 1877.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay in Council has made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr Thos Dyson (on his return from leave), to be Agent at Agra.

Mr W E Carbery, to act as Agent at Bombay during the temporary absence of Mr Geo W Moultrie, on leave.

Mr David Fraser (on his return from leave), to be Acting Agent at Hyderbad.

Major J F Bushby, Offg Depty Comsr, 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 17th April 1878, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

## CALENDAR FOR MARCH, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 25th, 9h. 40·9m. P.M.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Wed. 20 | English Mail expected. | 6 6 | 6 9 | 0 24 m<br>..... | 6 4 m<br>6 27 a |
| Th. 21 | ..... | 6 5 | 6 9 | 1 0 25 m<br>1 1 m | 6 42 m<br>7 7 a |
| Fr. 22 | ..... | 6 5 | 6 9 | 1 1 1 m<br>1 1 53 a | 7 23 m<br>7 50 a |
| Sat. 23 | ..... | 6 4 | 6 10 | 1 2 38 a<br>2 41 a | 8 8 m<br>8 35 a |
| Sun. 24 | 3rd Sunday in Lent. | 6 3 | 6 10 | 2 2 18 m<br>3 2 58 a | 8 50 m<br>9 26 a |
| Mon. 25 | ..... | 6 2 | 6 10 | 3 3 0 m<br>4 4 1 a | 9 40 m<br>10 37 a |
| Tues. 26 | ..... | 6 1 | 6 11 | 4 4 7 m<br>5 6 9 a | 10 50 m<br>..... |

## MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

## MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

## J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

## TOWN HALL.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PATRON.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT
A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
OF
SACRED MUSIC
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY IN THE
TOWN HALL.
ON FRIDAY EVENING
THE 22ND MARCH NEXT, AT 9 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo ..... March ..... Hill.
2. Aria (Bass) ..... Pro Peccatis ..... Rossini.
3. Preghiera (Soprano) ..... Mariani.
4. Tenor ..... "If with all your hearts" ..... Mendelssohn
5. Aria (Contralto) ..... "O, Rest in the Lord" ..... Mendelssohn.
6. Song (Baritone) ..... "There is a green hill far away" .....Gounod.
7. Chorus ..... "And the Glory of the Lord" ..... Handel.

PART II.

1. Organ Solo ..... Andante ..... A. Gullmant.
2. Duet (Soprano and Contralto) ..... "Quis est Homo" ..... Rossini.
3. Aria (Baritone) ..... "Arm, arm ye brave" ..... Handel.
4. Aria (Soprano) ..... (Sapho) ..... Churubim.
5. Aria (Tenor) ..... "Then shall the Righteous" ..... Mendelssohn
6. Song. (Contralto). Nazareth ..... Gounod.
7. Chorus—Hallelujah. (Mount of Olives) ..... Beethoven.

Conductor—MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

Tickets, Rs. 2 each—to be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where a plan of the Hall may be seen and seats selected.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878.

If we leave out of sight the objectionable character of the taxation which has been imposed to supply the groundwork of the remissions of import duties announced by Sir John Strachey, it must be admitted that the Budget for 1878-79 is a good one. The estimated deficit, including expenditure on reproductive works,—and it is impossible to deny that many public works in India may be so constructed as to be really reproductive, seeing that the guaranteed railways pay the full 5 per cent. interest to the shareholders,—amounts to only 2½ millions sterling, the revenue being £63,250,000 against a total expenditure of £65,649,000, while in 1876-77 the deficit came to nearly 6 millions, and in 1877-78 to 8½ millions. It is proposed, in accordance with precedent, to borrow enough money during the new Financial year to meet the deficit; and, thanks to the Licence Tax, the increased Salt Duties, and the other boons conferred upon the country by the extension of that process of decentralisation which Sir John Strachey quaintly says works remarkably well for him, the Government of India is thus left with a surplus which it means to apply towards the reduction of import and transit duties. Every one will be glad to see that the inland sugar duties, which formed one of the chief relics of a barbarous system, have at last been swept away. Some difference of opinion will, of course, prevail as to the expediency of repealing the duties on course yarns and cotton goods; but the very small sum thus sacrificed shows to what mean proportions this branch of trade has shrunk in consequence of the protection afforded to Indian manufactures. Our main reason for advocating some months ago the imposition of an excise duty on cotton yarns manufactured in India was that we foresaw the Government must yield to the demands of Manchester and abandon the import duties unless this compensating duty were levied, and we knew that in the existing financial condition of India the abandonment of any portion of the Customs revenue must lead to the exaction of more revenue in some other form from the people. All the jugglery of decentralisation cannot conceal the awkward fact that the Licence Tax has been levied to provide the Finance Minister with the means of making, among other changes, an important concession to Manchester; and thus the pledge given by Lord Salisbury to the people of India that he would not suffer any new tax to be imposed for the sake of repealing the cotton import duties has been distinctly and flagrantly violated. Apart from this consideration, as we have said, India may be heartily congratulated on the amendments now made in the Import tariff, from which nearly all the articles yielding a petty revenue hardly worth the trouble of collecting are struck out. Mr. O'Connor, in his recent analysis of the Customs revenue on imported goods, shows that Salt pays 60·3 per cent. of the whole revenue of 83 lakhs, cotton twist and goods 19·9 per cent., liquors 7·9 per cent., metals 2·7 per cent., and all other articles taken together the remaining 9·2 per cent. The changes now sanctioned seem to limit the number of articles taxed to only those named above, and traders will be thus saved great annoyance at a very slight cost to the State.

As England may now fairly be said to be on the brink of war, we would ask in the spirit of warning if our military machine is clean, oiled, and ready for work. Many and great achievements have been accomplished during late years in raising the educational tone of the British army, but what has been done to improve its many departments of supply, is the important question we would put to the responsible authorities. If a force has to be sent from India there are two points of the question of supply that will have to meet with careful consideration. First, the provision of ammunition to infantry in action, and, secondly, the medical arrangements for the treatment of the wounded under fire—measures to save life, and for the conveyance of the wounded to the nearest field hospital. As to the replenishing of the men's pouches in action, many suggestions have been made, many orders issued; still, little or nothing has been done to establish a system on which the army may work in the hour of need. The infantry soldier has room in his pouches for forty rounds of ammunition and the ball-bag would contain some ten more. These fifty cartridges would soon be fired away in the excitement of young soldiers for the first time in action,—which latter will be the case with nineteen-twentieths of our men. Do what officers will they cannot control the fire and save blank ammunition when at the ordinary drill parades of a regiment. The field exercise book just issued to the infantry contains many references to the great importance of the fire in extended order being "kept under complete control" by all officers. It says—"No firing is to be permitted except at the halt, and then it will be "controlled by the strict supervision of company "and section commanders." But in practice it is found that the waste of powder is not to be prevented by flesh and blood; noise begets excitement, and excitement waste. This being so, the reserve of regimental ammunition must be at hand, close up to the fighting line, so that a man may have a fresh supply passed to him as he wants it without leaving the ranks. "Serving out ammunition from the regimental "reserve must be carefully and frequently "practised" says the drill book, but this is hardly ever done, and no practical instructions on the subject have been issued for general use in the army. At home orders have been issued for a system of transport to be formed and attached to regiments of infantry, but nothing has as yet been done in this country. Our second question asks what has been done to introduce "hospital drill." In June 1876 Sir Thomas Steele, Commanding at Aldershot, witnessed an attempt by the Army Hospital Corps to illustrate the removal of the wounded from the battle field. Stretcher parties, litters, and cacolettes carried by mules were used. A number of men scattered themselves over the drill ground and represented the wounded, the surgeons quickly inspected the men and pinned a label to each man's jacket indicating the nature of the injuries. Then came the stretcher carriers, dressed the wounds, and applied splints, &c. Three men attended to each wounded man and carried him out of fire. The cacolettes were said to be a great improvement on those used by the French in the Crimean campaign. However, there this important drill began and there it ended. Nothing of the kind has been tried in India. "The ferocious dhoolie" holds its own as a relic of barbarism, an abominable memento of the good old times.

Despatches contain accounts of two very significant courts-martial assembled at Bangalore on the 4th and 7th ultimo. Bangalore, we may premise, is a notoriously bad station where native troops are in question, though whether the insolence and conspiracies of sepoys there are due to their being quartered in foreign territory, or to the effects of a cold liverish climate, we do not know, and do not care to inquire. However, there has been more than one famous sepoy conspiracy at Bangalore involving very serious purposes, and anything displaying an ugly spirit there should be promptly checked. Our readers can judge for themselves whether the evil spirit of 1857 is not suggested by the revelations of these courts martial at Bangalore last month. The story briefly is this. A jemadar and two sepoys of the 23rd Madras Native Infantry were arraigned for sending anonymous petitions against their European and native superiors to Sir Neville Chamberlain. We gather from the Bangalore newspapers of anterior date that evidence of a convincing character was very cleverly brought home to these sepoys by a Bangalore detective policeman, but the same kind of scandal seems to have gone on for years in this particular regiment, because the petitioners speak of having addressed the Commander-in-Chief of Madras once from Quilon and twice from Bangalore on the subject of their purely malicious grievances, and Sir Neville Chamberlain himself says, in his confirmation of these proceedings, that he is continually troubled with anonymous complaints from sepoys affecting the character and morality of the European and native officers of the Madras Army. The petitions in these two cases would evidently appear to have been written under dictation by one of the professional writers of the bazaars. There is no mistaking their style, which displays an ostrich-like cunning of concealment in every line. The Colonel and Adjutant of the regiment are accused of selling promotion, but with amusing minuteness, very characteristic of the ignorant Madras sepoy and Madras non-commissioned officer, the precise tariff of this system of bribery is laid down for the instruction of the Commander-in-Chief. Of course, upon such a preposterous assumption as this, the jemadar and the two sepoys could only be found guilty. The first was sentenced to dismissal from the service, and the latter to two years' hard labour, and the sentence is just though many will think very lenient. The expressions used in the anonymous petitions were decidedly mutinous. It was stated, for instance, that ball ammunition was in actual readiness for the assassination of the colonel, adjutant, havildar major and jemadar adjutant, and, though this may be taken as an unmeaning threat, it is one for which sepoys have been blown away from guns before now, and very properly so.

The second case is worse even than the first. A naique, or corporal, of the same regiment, was tried for the same offence, the letter on which he was charged containing the most serious imputations on the character of his superiors, and even of that of the Commander-in-Chief himself. The writer threatened to complain to the Queen of His Excellency, whom he accused of injustice, and menaced his officers with the fate of Adjutant Brooking, of the 35th Regiment, M. N. I., who was shot by one of his men on his way to parade. This man, by some error, we suppose, of the court-martial procedure, escapes scot-free, though Sir Neville Chamberlain records his opinion that the "balance of evidence is adverse to the prisoner," and it is greatly to be regretted that his only punishment will be a transfer to another regiment, because his offence is worthy of the very severest example a court-martial could make of him. From these courts-martial we should judge that the organization of the Madras Army is faulty to a perhaps dangerous extent. That organization is a compromise between the old organization of the Native Army and the irregular system, but it has not the marrow or pith of either. The European officers are few, but they have little power. Discipline has to be maintained according to the routine of the old organization, but the officers to enforce it do not amount to half a dozen. The sepoys probably see their advantage in the weakness of the European element, and are insolent because they are not closely supervised. The discipline of an Indian irregular regiment—which all intents and purposes a Madras sepoy regiment really is—can only be carried out by entrusting extraordinary powers to the European officers; but although every Indian officer of any experience knows this very well, he is equally well aware that his powers as a commandant do not exceed those of the colonel of a regiment of the British line, even if they can be considered to extend so far. The Madras Army is conservative of all the memories of fifty years ago. Neither officers or men can comprehend the necessity there is for marching with the times, and they still vainly strive to adapt the discipline of their old organisation to the new when they have not the means or the instruments to effect their purpose. In Bengal, to a great extent, and in Bombay to a lesser degree, the new organization has been freely accepted as what it was intended to be—a modification of the irregular system, but in Madras it is only accepted as a modification of the old organization, and this distinction, though subtle, makes really all the difference in the world between the discipline of the Bengal and Madras armies. One is progressive and liberal, the other conservative and stationary; and if the officers of the Madras army are stubborn in clinging to an organization their army has not known for many years past it is only natural to suppose that their sepoys will be stubborn also: perhaps this is an explanation, in some sort, of Sir Neville Chamberlain's leniency to the culprits at Bangalore.

The Madras officers are very old for their positions in regiments. There can be no question about that. So far they may be accused for maundering over the past; but maundering of that sort means nothing short of disorganization. Unless they are able to carry out the principles of the new organization in its integrity, and unless they are fitted to take the responsibilities of that system upon their own shoulders, they are plainly only in the way; but then this must be said for them, that, however desirous the ancient colonels of the Madras army may be to go, the Government will not facilitate their going by any increment of their pensions or amelioration of their leave rules. The Madras sepoys evidently do not understand the organization they are under any more than their old officers do. This is shown by an order of Sir Neville Chamberlain's—an admirable order too—instructing them that the old organization with the old plan of promotion by seniority had passed away; but of what use is instruction when the instructors are imbued with prejudices and traditions of thirty or forty years' Indian standing, quite contrary to the spirit of the new organization? It would be much to the benefit of the Madras army, we daresay, if its rules and regulations were remodelled upon a hard and fast plan, and if no discretion whatever were allowed to its veterans to wander into memories of the past. This would be the very worst arrangement possible for the guidance of the true type of irregular officers, dashing, and prompt of decision, but it would meet well the requirements of old gentlemen who cannot do anything unless they have chapter and verse for it; and the chapter and verse of the Madras army regulations is decidedly more antiquated than is suited to the necessities of the enemy organization in Madras.

## THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have observed with much satisfaction the way in which you have written about the British Army Medical Department. The Horse Guards have ruined it as a service, but I am not sure that you are right in saying it is all a matter of pay. I do not think that men join the Medical Department of the army with any hope of making a fortune, and neither would it be for the good of the service that pay should be the only bait held out to worthless, or worse, subject who are socially unfitted for the position. Men join the A. M. D. from a liking for a military life, or in the hope of obtaining honours and rewards for good service, or often from a wish to serve in some particular regiment, or corps, with which they may have some national or family connection; and as regards money all that is wanted is a sufficiency for present wants, and a good pension so that the evening of our days may be spent in comfort and respectability. If such moderate demands as these were granted there would be no lack of candidates. But men will not join a service from which they may be compelled to retire when they have wasted the best years of their life—a service in which they may be attached to a regiment but not belong to it in fact—a service in which they can do so much for others, and for whom they can do so much if only allowed to come into contact with them. The result has proved most beneficial. A feeling of responsibility quickens all that is best in the Christian children. The non-Christians in their turn gain all that they are capable of receiving at present in a manner approved of and appreciated by their parents, and which they could not possibly get elsewhere. The site of the school was given by the Government when Sir Bartle Frere was Governor of Bombay. Sir Bartle has never entirely lost sight of the institution, has befriended it on several occasions, and lately through his influence, together with the recommendation of the Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye, the Bishop's Commissary, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has promised a grant of £500 towards an endowment fund to meet to an equal sum raised by private subscriptions. Sir Bartle Frere and the late Rev. W. K. Fletcher having been the first active promoters of the work, the Lady Superintendent has suggested that the names should be associated with that of the school; and that henceforth it may bear the name of "the Frere-Fletcher School" instead of "the Fort Christian School." Now that there are other Christian schools in the Fort, it is thought that the original name is no longer distinctive; and at the suggestion of the Lady Superintendent, the trustees have given their assent, and recommended the change of name for Government sanction. After its first establishment the chief benefactor of the school was a native gentleman, Premchund Roychund, who gave a munificent sum of money towards the erection of the building. The total cost of the building is about Rs. 75,000, of which Rs. 50,000 was Premchund Roychund's gift, Government contributed Rs. 10,000, and the remainder was made up by subscriptions amongst Miss Prescott's friends. Mr. George Wingrove was the architect; and the superintendent of the works on behalf of the Government was Colonel Fuller, R.E., especially in virtue of Premchund Roychund's gift, the trust deed provides that one of the non-Christian female children shall always be admitted, if such a number can be found willing to attend. Under the same roof will be a boarding school for European and Eurasian girls, especially orphans. Accommodation is provided for twenty-five boarders and two mistresses, besides a large school room for general use; and the education contemplated is high class. The Lady Superintendent has long had it at heart to combine a school and orphanage; but hitherto for want of funds and suitable accommodation this has been out of the question. The new building in a great measure overcomes the difficulty; and could sufficient money be raised for an endowment many an orphan might receive a good education, and find a safe and happy home. Towards this object Government already contributed Rs. 10,000 including the sum promised conditionally by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. As regards the school itself moral influence rather than Government standards has been its chief aim; but now when it becomes well established in a home of its own, with competent and sufficient teachers, it is confidently hoped and expected that both will stand together, and the secular education be the best possible attainable in this country. We desire once more to thank your Excellency for your kindness in honouring us with your presence to-day, and hope that the 18th March will always be regarded as a red-letter day in the annals of the school.

Dr. Birney asked permission to make a few remarks as a private individual unconnected with the institution in any way, but who had had an opportunity, from the day when the school was started by the late Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of becoming acquainted with its working. It had struggled hard for many years, a generous and noble-hearted lady who was at its head had never fainted and had never failed to endeavour to the utmost of her power to make it a success, and it was due to her exertions that it was now a permanent educational institution of the very highest class. In order to insure the excellence of the education imparted to children in that institution, he might perhaps be excused for instancing the case of his own children. They had all been educated under Miss Prescott, for whom they entertained the highest respect and gratitude. The school owed a great deal to the late Mr. John Connon, and to other generous friends who, with equally generous hearts, and without a tincture of sectarianism of any kind, had contributed to support a school of this missionary character. Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir had told him in conversation that this institution was one which was very dear to him, and he believed it to be doing one of the very best works in Bombay. When the school was now about to be opened, but there was something still wanting to be done, viz:—to give it an endowment. People had been in the habit of getting up large institutions in Bombay to live from hand to mouth, trusting to daily receipts from the donations of the charitable public; but that was a false principle. Wherever institutions were intended to have a permanency and were expected to do good work, he thought an endowment fund was essentially necessary, and he hoped all present would bear this in mind and do their best to complete the work which had been brought to such perfection. He could have wished to see Miss Prescott's name associated with the institution, but it had been settled otherwise, and in the absence of the name of lady superintendent, he had no doubt the name chosen was the most appropriate that could be given to it.

H. E. the Governor said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I am sure that Miss Prescott and her friends are heartily to be congratulated on the successful completion of this building, conducive as the work must be to the welfare of the school. This will no doubt be a red-letter day

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Indian Telegraph.)*

## THE BUDGET.

CALCUTTA, MAR. 19

The Financial Statement is published in the *Gazette of India*. It could not be brought before the Legislative Council, legislation not being required. The following are the accounts for 1876-77—Revenue, £56,022,277; Ordinary Expenditure, £58,205,055; Loss by Famine £3,450,000; Deficit, £2,182,778, exclusive of £3,809,288 for productive works.

The Regular Estimate for 1877-78 is—Revenue, £56,310,900; Ordinary Expenditure, £62,113,000; Loss by Famine, £6,500,000; Deficit, £3,431,000, excluding £4,877,000 for productive works. The surplus on ordinary account, excluding famine, is £3,069,000. The net amount borrowed in 1877-78 was £8,620,000, and half a million was lent to Mysore and half a million to Gwalior for famine expenditure. The closing balances in India are 14¼ millions.

The Budget estimate for 1878-79 includes 2¼ millions for provincial rates and taxes hitherto shown separately, thus giving the whole public revenue and expenditure as follows:—Revenue £63,250,000, new famine taxation, gross, £1,260,000; arrears of Land Revenue £67,000. Ordinary Expenditure £61,094,000, of which £500,000 is on account of the famine in Madras. Surplus £2,156,000, excluding £4,555,000 for productive works.

The sum of £600,000 is required for loans to native States and elsewhere, and £1,000,000 for Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn.

The Cash Balances will be reduced by 1½ millions, closing at 13 millions in India.

Probably 2½ millions will be borrowed.

Loss by exchange £3,000,000 on remittance of 17 millions.

Opium is estimated at six millions net the Malwa crop being short.

There will be no fresh taxation beyond the January arrangements, which are calculated to yield to the Imperial Treasury in 1878-79 a net amount of £1,160,000.

The inland sugar duties (£155,000) are abolished in anticipation of the early removal of the Customs line.

The Import duties on raw cotton, coarse yarns, and coarse cotton goods are abolished at a cost of £23,000; and duties are also abolished under twenty-seven other tariff heads, amounting to £54,000.

There is a great improvement in Guaranteed Railways. Their net earnings for 1877-78 cover all interest.

The surplus provides the full amount of the famine insurance, 1½ million, according to recent pledges.

The policy of extending provincial responsibility is re-affirmed, as the results of this policy continue highly satisfactory.

An important Minute by the Viceroy is published with the Budget, relative to the active prosecution of the Railways and Irrigation Works for the prevention of famine through the agency of the Local Governments, with ample cautions to secure economy and Financial regularity.

A list of the tariff heads freed from duty are as follows:—Brushes, building and engineering materials, cabinetware and furniture, candles, canes, rattans, articles made of cane and rattan, and basket work, carriages and component parts thereof, chemical products and preparations, coir and articles made of coir, cordage and rope made of vegetable fibre, raw cotton and the following cotton grey piece-goods if containing no yarn finer than thirties, namely, T. Cloths, under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings and drills, mule twist number 32, and lower numbers, water twist number 20 and lower numbers, flax and articles made of flax, fruits and vegetables, hemp and articles made of hemp, hides and skins, instruments and apparatus, except musical, leather and articles made of leather, including boots, shoes., harness and saddlery, mats, military and other uniforms and accoutrements, naval stores not otherwise in the schedule, oils, oil and floor-cloth, wall-paper, piece goods made of jute, pipes and other implements used in the consumption of tobacco, pitch, tar, dammer, railway materials, seeds, soap, and toilet requisites not otherwise in the schedule.

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## ADVANCE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, MAR. 18.

Information has been received that 25,000 Russian troops have arrived at Ichataldja, to the east of Tchirpan, from Tirnova.

## SERVIAN PROTEST.

The Servian Army Corps, wishing to make a protest against the peace conditions, has reoccupied Wrangt, which place they refuse to evacuate unless compelled to do so by force.

The Servian Government remains passive.

## POSITION OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

In the Commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question put to him, said that the British Government was perfectly justified under the present circumstances in retaining the fleet near Constantinople.

Major General E. W. Donovan succeeds Major General Sir Francis Colborne as Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in China and the Straits.

OBITUARY.—General Sir Phillip M. N. Guy, K.C.B., (Colonel 55th Infantry.)

LONDON, MARCH 18, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| The London Cotton Market has been quiet. | |
| Fair Dhollera | 4 15-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been dull. | |
| Exchange on India, 60 days' sight | 8⅜ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 82⅜ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 82½ |
| 5 per cent. do. | 91¼ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for Account | 95⅛ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 | 110¼ |
| Bar Silver | 54⅜ |
| Departure—Jeramos. | |

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, accompanied by Dr. Waters and an aide-de-camp, left Bombay for Ahmedabad last night, joining the ordinary mail train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the Grant Road Station. His Excellency is expected to return about the end of the month.

MR. GONNE, Political Secretary, acts as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay during Mr. Ravenscroft's absence on three months' leave. Mr. Nugent is appointed Acting Secretary in charge of the Revenue and General Departments.

THE Bombay Licence Tax Act was sanctioned a week ago by the Viceroy. We hear that Mr. Pedder has been appointed on special duty to supervise the working of the Act.

CAPTAIN ROBINSON, Superintendent Indian Marine at Calcutta, has obtained six months' leave from the 15th of April. Captan Searle goes round from Bombay to act for Captain Robinson.

IT is said that the Government of India is seriously considering the advisability of employing discharged soldiers of good character upon the Indian State Railways, and that a committee is ordered to assemble at Calcutta for the purpose of drawing up a scheme for the purpose. We think a chance might be given to the pensioners who are living in great wretchedness in the large cities of India. What can be done with old soldiers of good character has been shown by Mr. Bouneville, of this city, who now employs two of them to take care of his restaurant and billiard saloon. Many an establishment would find the advantage of employing pensioners in a similar manner.

A KHANDEISH correspondent informs us that hot weather and the roaring hot winds began nearly a month ago, and every symptom of nature promises an unusually hot season. Water is scarce everywhere; wells are drying up—in many places they have already dried up; and Khandeish is in even a worse condition than Nassick so far as its rivers and nullahs are concerned. Prices are rapidly rising; but, thanks be to nature, famine has not appeared again yet.

KHANDEISH occasionally redeems its name as a land of shikar. Major Probyn and Mr. Pollen, the District Magistrate, got no less than four full-grown tigers a few days ago in a couple of hours, about four miles from their camp in the Satpuras!—not bad work. The tigers charged at the elephants several times, but the well-trained old beasts stood their ground manfully. Indeed, once the old male elephant returned the charge and chased the tiger in full flight down the nulla. The elephants had their reward when they returned in the evening with the four tiger carcases on their backs.

THE last published statement regarding famine relief operations in the province of Mysore, for the week ending the 9th March says, that the weather was unseasonably hot, but fever was less prevalent and less fatal; that prices show no tendency to improve, and as little employment is now to be had in the villages, there has been a pretty general increase in the numbers seeking relief. The number of labourers on civil relief works was 9,724, or 906 more than in the previous week, and the Public Works Department employed 45,160 labourers or 3,176 more than in the preceding week. In relief camps there were 3,119 persons, or 129 fewer than in the preceding week. There were in addition 413 infirm people in receipt of grain doles in their villages. There were 550 admitted to camps during the week; 369 were discharged or sent to relief works, and 142 transferred.

MR. POGSON, the Madras astronomer, seems to have been studying the attributes of fiery Mars too much. Somebody alluded to him in a letter to a Madras newspaper, and he at once burst forth in a wrathful reply. "I have never written for private pay, and would not do so in India. I hold it my duty to devote my whole energies and time to the service of the Government which pays me for so doing, and should consider the receipt of remuneration from any other source, without express permission, as a questionable, if not actually dishonest, action. Offers have been made me of remuneration for scientific articles in the local papers, but the gentlemen who have seen fit to make such offers have quite mistaken their man, and their no doubt well meant proposals have been regarded as the reverse of becoming or complimentary." Many very good and clever men have written to respectable newspapers, and have taken it as a compliment, not as an insult, if their contributions were so highly valued as to be paid for; so Pogson need not have been so very indignant

WE are glad to see that the Municipal authorities are inclined to tackle the difficulties of the new drainage scheme with a determination to carry it through with as little delay as possible. We hear that the Chairman of the Town Council and some other members had an interview with the Governor on this subject yesterday morning, the result of which was that at the Council meeting in the afternoon, when the Municipal Commissioner's financial proposals for carrying out the scheme came to be considered, everybody was disposed to think, not that Mr. Grant had proposed too much, but far too little. The initiative was taken by Col. Hancock, who, in a most sensible speech, declared that he considered the term of six years within which Mr. Grant proposed to complete the work should be limited to three. He urged in support of this view the very patent arguments of a less first cost, and a quicker realization of the large saving which is anticipated in the yearly cost of the Health Department of the Municipality as soon as the new scheme shall have been completed; and he also spoke forcibly of the great desirability of removing as soon as possible the "abominable nuisance" at the Carnac Bunder. On the other hand, there is merely the possibility that for a year or two an enhancement of the Municipal rates and taxes will be necessary, which by spreading the work over double the period might be avoided. We quite agree that this should not be allowed to outweigh the many opposing considerations which include, besides those mentioned, an early improvement of the general sanitary condition of the town. The service reservoir scheme for equalising the distribution of the Vehar water supply was also under consideration in connection with the drainage scheme, having been recommended by the Drainage Commission, and it was thought desirable that the two schemes should be carried out together. The result of the discussion, in which every speaker took the same side was that the following business like resolution was adopted:—"1st. That the Town Council recommend the Corporation to sanction the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the drainage works approved by the Government Commission; 2ndly, that the Town Council further recommend the Corporation to sanction and proceed with the Bundawara reservoir, simultaneously with the drainage scheme; 3rdly, that application be made to Government to solicit the Government of India to grant to the Corporation the necessary loan, on the same conditions as to interest and payment as were granted in the case of the Tulsee Waterworks Loan; and 4thly, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare a statement showing what financial arrangements he would propose, assuming that the drainage works are to be commenced at once and completed within three years."

THE Public Works Department have gone thoroughly into a case in which a clerk in the Goods Department of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway brought a series of circumstantial charges of bribery and abetment of robbery against other clerks in the office, which were prominently published in a native paper in Lucknow. The enquiry shows that the charges were trumped up, and that the originator, Mahdeo Persad, who was dismissed the service previous to this, had two or three times before been detected in bringing false charges. The full exposition of the baselessness of the charges required a considerable time during which the false accusation was hanging over the heads of innocent men.

THE Central System of State Railways is extended to embrace the Provincial and Local Railways of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Director of State Railways, Central System, will be *ex-officio* Joint Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for those Railways.

THE Viceroy has been pleased to confer the title of "Raja" upon Mian Jai Singh, Jaghirdar of Goler, in the Trans-Sutlej States, as a hereditary distinction.

THE Governor General in Council has empowered the High Court at Calcutta to exercise Original and Appellate jurisdiction in the Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

THE Governor General in Council has authorized the affiliation to the Calcutta University of the Mahommedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.

MR. A. P. Howell, M.A., C.S., has been appointed to officiate *pro tempore* as Secretary to the Famine Commission.

IT is rumoured that the services of a tutor have been engaged in England for the young Maharajah of Mysore, on a salary of £1,200 per annum. It is also stated that the Maharajah will take up his residence in Bangalore, so as to be under the guardianship of Mr. Gordon.

LAST week, near Raichore, a lady startled the occupants (they happened to be gentlemen) in her carriage by attempting to throw herself out of the window. The gentlemen rushed to her, and stopped her suicidal act in time. The lady thereupon fell into convulsions. She proved to be a lunatic. At the next station the train stopped and the gentlemen handed the lady over to the safe custody of the Railway authorities.

THE distribution of prizes to the students of the Delhi Government Schools took place on the 9th inst., Colonel Davis, C.S.I., presiding. On the 1st January 1877 there were in all 855 students, of whom 320 were learning English. On the 1st January 1878 the number was 811, of whom 336 were learning English. Colonel Davis, in delivering the prizes, said it was a source of regret that the old Delhi College had been closed and nothing left in its place but these schools. However, he was glad to hear that a movement is on foot for restoring the College by private subscriptions.

THE Sanitary Commissioner N. W. P. and Oudh has been lately inspecting the system of drainage which prevails at Cawnpore, with a view of making a report to the Secretary of State which was called for a little while back. As the Ganges Canal passes through Cawnpore the place is in a favourable position for flushing. The main features of its system are as follows:—The trenches for the removal of the fluid portion is washed down the drains by means of water let in from branches of the canal, and finally emptied into the Ganges just above the Government Harness Factory.

IN Allahabad, on Saturday night, there was heavy rain, with a thunderstorm. The rain would be welcome whether the thunder was or not.

WE are glad to see that Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's conduct, differing so much from its precept as it does from its practice, is being commented on unfavourably by an intelligent portion of the native press. The *Indu Prakash* (one of the papers accused by the Government of India of seditious utterances) remarks that "the want of moral courage which is now charged against Babu Keshub has been ere this experienced here among leaders of reform, and we had thought Bengal was in advance of us in that respect. The effect of such conduct on the part of leaders is, it could be easily seen, fatal to the interests of social and religious reform."

THE *Turkestan Gazette* of the 27th December 1877 (8th January, 1878) has an article on the Russo-Chinese tea-trade and India, of which the following is a translation:—

* * * * * *

In order to uphold and develop our tea-trade with China via Kiakhta, and to counteract the effect upon it of the lately started importation of teas coming from India (via Bokhara), it was recently ruled to levy an import duty on the latter. But, owing to the abolition of the *Ziakat*-system [a kind of native custom-house establishment], considerable quantities of Indian teas are now being sold in the Turkistan markets, as well as in those of the neighbouring Khanates, which have paid no import duty at all. And, whereas formerly, under the *Ziakat*-system, the native states were consumers of Kiakhta tea, the inhabitants of the Asiatic quarter of Tashkend and the natives of other towns are now exclusively using Indian teas, which latter owing, to the absence of any control, are freely imported without paying any duty whatever. Hence the necessity of Verny and other towns on the road from China begin to experience a serious loss of trade, as compared with preceding years, and complain of a state of things which is thus allowed to undermine their prosperity, although an efficient customs supervision as regards these importations of tea from India could be established both easily and cheaply. At present, however, the matter would seem to concern none of our authorities; and although the natives, tea dealers and others, are quite willing to assist the administration in the enforcement of the regulations introduced for the protection of our Kiakhta tea-trade, they (the regulations) are in some strange way suffered to remain a dead letter.

COLONEL KEATINGE, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, has been having an interview with the Nagas, who have on several occasions shown a liking for trying conclusions with the Government of India. At a durbar held in Suchina "Ara" he met the Gaunburas of the principal villages, and the proceedings are worth quoting. Colonel Keatinge said:—

"I am pleased to see you on this occasion, because I shall avail myself of it to advise you in a friendly spirit regarding your attitude towards the British Government. It is the wish and the determination of the sovereign I represent, to abolish blood feuds among you—feuds you have cherished for many years in a spirit inimical to all our pre-conceived ideas of civilization, of progress and of prosperity. The system is wrong in principle and suicidal in policy. It cannot benefit any one and must necessarily entail as much suffering on your tribes as annoyance and inconvenience to the local administration. You could therefore rid yourselves of these marauding propensities or incur the heavy penalty of the severe displeasure of my sovereign. You cannot be ignorant that you have wilfully overstepped the boundary line drawn by Captain Butler and you did so with a daring disregard of consequences, being convinced that your act was unjustified and would lead to grave results. A repetition of such conduct will meet with condign punishment. In case of any bloodshed among yourselves owing to any old feud you should represent the matter promptly to the Political Officer of these hills who will settle it. This I tell you because you have no recognized headmen among yourselves who can more amicably settle your blood feuds than the Political Officer. Look to the plains people, how peacefully they live! You may do so if you will only be guided by my advice. Extend your cultivation as much as you like, expand your trade as far as you wish, we will do our best to promote your interests."

Upon this, Hilale, one of the Mozema Gaunburas who was conspicuous in the Durbar by his unusually fat and unwieldy person, replied as follows: "Our men are too savage to understand all this good advice. Could they follow it there would be no lawless marauding work amongst us. They are too blood-thirsty to be so soon and so easily satisfied. If you are really anxious to prevent our intertribal feuds please come and take up your head quarters in our vicinity and we will become the children of your gracious Sovereign the Queen, and then will be the time to make our youngsters peaceful."

The Chief Commissioner was much pleased with this reply. The Durbar was then dissolved.

NEWS comes from Port Blair, we learn, that every possible search was made for the murderer of Mr. Woodcock, the light house-keeper, but without success. One of the assistant light attendants was specially deputed for this duty. It is believed that the man either died of starvation or made away with himself.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burmah, accompanied by Colonel Trevor, proceeded on the 4th instant to open the Pegu and Sittang Canal, which will shorten a tedious and dangerous journey, and will also be a rich source of revenue.

ON the 23rd June the Imperial Government of China sent a mission, with gifts, to Thibet, where they were to pay respect to the Grand Llama on behalf of the Chinese Government.

THE Chinese Government has rather a stern way of dealing with a certain class of moral offences. The last *Pekin Gazette* gives an account of a case of adultery. The imperial sentence delivered was that the woman should be condemned to suffer death by the lingering or "slicing" process (*ling ch'e*); and her paramour by decapitation!

A GENTLEMAN in Shanghai, having observed how well indigenous trees withstand the rigours of a cold climate, thinks that palm trees might be advantageously planted out of doors in England. Palm trees covered with snow, or with their feathery leaves glistening with frost, would be a novel subject for English artists.

THE *North China Herald* says:—The foreign residents in China have no language strong enough to describe the depth of their contempt for a nation which hesitates to lay down Railways. We confess that we can second none in our detestation of the obstinate conservatism of the Mandarinate, and we have never hesitated for a moment to express our regret that a nation, so powerful and full of resources, should be so stupidly blind to their own interests as to resist the introduction of the one great invention which, in the opinion of many, is the synonym and the summary of 19th century progress. We have little or no doubt that the Chinese Ambassador in England will be made acquainted with the conclusions of the veteran Indian (Sir Arthur Cotton, the apostle of canals as against railways) without delay, and that when railways are next brought forward for discussion at Peking, the Mandarins of the Tsungli Yamen will be prepared to point to the great advantages claimed for the canal system by one of our own public servants, and extol the wisdom of their ancestors which devised modes of transit that experience has proved to be far more economical and efficient than the noisy, pretentious, and dangerous railway engines, which distrub feng-shui, ride over ancestral graves, and frighten the denizens of the upper and lower world alike. Thus very considerable evil will be done, and the amelioration of the masses in China will be delayed by the very men whose special mission it is to preach progress and the doctrine of the greatest happiness to the greatest number everywhere and always.

THE helplessness of the Chinese Government, in dealing with the famine, is made manifest by every mail that arrives from China. The mandarins are looting right and left, and the poor wretches of people are the sufferers. On the 26th December and the 8th January, prayers for rain or snow were ordered to be held throughout the land, and when these failed, the Government appointed a party of Taoist priests to hold a special service for rain, and the Imperial Princes are to offer incense at the State Temples for the same object! A couple of gentlemen, recently returned from a tour in the country, give a most distressing account of the state of some portions through which they passed. In many villages, fully half the houses had been despoiled of all their wood, doors, windows, beams, &c., which had been sold for a mere trifle to procure food, leaving only the mud walls standing. In some cases beams were being sold as fuel at 3 *cash* for 2 catties. In the Chi district, scarcely any animals were to be seen, and many of the villages were half deserted; indeed, in some villages it was said that "more than half" the people had gone away, and of those left, according to the local constables' statements, and in villages of 60 to 80 families, the remainder were being decreased by death at the rate of one daily. The district is likely to be almost ruined by the time crops come again. The Magistrate of Chi Chow adopted the following method of relief. It was announced that grain would be sold in the city at half-price. It was sold, however, in very limited quantities, and only on every third day, and the business was done so slowly that many had to go away unserved. The great majority of the people had no money to buy with. One of the Hsien Magistrates, under this same Chow city, (Tsao-hsiang Hsien), adopted a different method. He announced that on a certain day 5 measures of grain would be given to each destitute person, but the announcement was only a swindle, as it stated that those receiving grain would be required to sign an agreement to repay the grain the coming year, while those who possessed any land were declared ineligible for] relief. The *Pekin Gazette* of the 16th contains a further report from the Special Famine Commissioner to Shansi, painting in darker and still darker colours the condition of that unhappy province. The soil baked to the consistency of the brick, no crops, produce exhausted, and the population entirely dependent on imported grain, flour selling at four times the ordinary price, are among the incidents narrated. The worst distress was at Feng-tai and Yang-cheng, where were gathered respectively 250,000 and 180,000 applicants for relief. Reforgence is next made to a district where the population is principally engaged in iron industry, and where, the furnaces being all suspended on account of the prevailing poverty, the working classes find it all the harder to obtain means of subsistence. The stores in the public granaries are as nothing in face of such demands. The roads are lined with corpses in such numbers as to distance all efforts for their interment; whilst women and children, starving and in rags, know not where to look for the means of keeping body and soul together. The distinctions drawn a short time ago, in respect of the degree of impoverishment in individual causes, has now disappeared. All are equally reduced to utter destitution.

## BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Dr. Blaney presided, and the other members present were Sir F. Souter, C. S. I., the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Kirkham, Lt. Col. Hancock, and Capt. Morland.

THE DRAINAGE AND SERVICE RESERVOIR SCHEMES.

The Council further considered the Municipal Commissioner's proposals for the provision of funds for the carrying out of the new Drainage Scheme, as requested by the Council in their resolution No. 286 of 1878; and also a report from the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation (Mr. Hart), No. 259 of 1878, on Mr. Braham's scheme for the improvement of the Vehar water distribution in Bombay.

The two subjects were taken together, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, pointing out that the Drainage Commission had alluded in their report to the necessity of a service reservoir being built to equalize the distribution of water throughout the city. Mr. Nowrojee asked why the Commissioner had not included the Bunderwara reservoir scheme in his estimates.

Mr. Grant (the Municipal Commissioner) said his estimates had reference only to the drainage scheme. The Bunderwarra scheme had not yet been decided upon.

Mr. Nowrojee said Mr. Hart had reported that Mr. Braham's Bunderwarra scheme was a good and proper scheme perfectly feasible, and would supply a great want, and the Drainage Commission considered a service reservoir in connection with the scheme, they had approved of for draining and sewering the town. He (Mr. Nowrojee) submitted that provision ought to be made at once for supplying this urgent and crying want, and he thought the Commissioner should submit a statement of ways and means with a view to carrying out the Bunderwarra Scheme at the same time with the Drainage Scheme.

Col. Hancock quite agreed that it ought to be carried out, and he thought it should be done in connection with the Drainage scheme. There was one point in the Commissioner's report on the Drainage scheme to which he must take exception. In para. 15, the Commissioner proposed to begin the Drainage Scheme in 1879 and complete it in 1884, taking six years for the work. Now, considering that they had been for 12 years talking about the necessity for such a scheme, he did hope and trust that the Corporation would see their way to carrying it out, now it had been decided on, very much within the 6 years. He was glad to see from the Executive Engineer that if funds were made available, he could complete the entire Drainage Scheme—and there was no reason why the service reservoir should not be included—with three years; and he thought there were many and cogent reasons why they should lose no time in setting about carrying it out with vigour. In the first place there was the question of economy. Any engineer would tell the Council that dawdling over works meant extravagance because of the keeping up of establishments. It might be true that they would have to pay a little less to contractors if the work were extended over a longer time, because quick work is a certain extent did more expensive work; but they would gain most considerably on the first cost of the works, he was convinced by doing them rapidly, that was to say with all reasonable rapidity. In the second place, there was the question of the savings which it was hoped the Drainage Scheme would enable them to effect in the Municipal expenditure on the Health Department, by the abolition of the present expensive depot at Carnac Bunder, and the present system of collecting night-soil by carts. Then, again, there was all the expense which was being incurred every year in cleaning drains, and so forth, all of which, when the new scheme was carried out, would be saved. If they allowed the drainage works to dawdle and hang fire, and to spread over a number of years, there would be the same rate of expenditure as was incurred at present in the Health Department going on the whole time. Then, they came to the Sanitary question. If this new Drainage Scheme was defensible at all, if the expenditure they proposed to incur was justifiable at all, it was on the grounds of sanitation; and when they had before them a scheme on which so many high authorities agreed was the best, when they had a practicable scheme before them, it did seem to him that they would be criminally negligent as a Corporation if they lost any time in carrying it out. He might also remind the Council of that great nuisance, the Carnac Bunder outfall, regarding which he believed there was an injunction hanging over them at the present day, which the approaching opening of the Prince's Dock would most assuredly cause the Port Trustees or Government to put in force, should they in the meantime take no steps to get rid of that most abominable nuisance. That part of the Drainage Scheme ought to be put in hand without one moment's delay; and he did trust that on all these grounds the Town Council would support him in asking the Municipal Commissioner to give them a statement of ways and means for carrying out the scheme, not in six years but in three years. (Applause). He was quite aware that this proposal would present some financial difficulties. He was quite aware that to carry out this work as quickly as was proposed might involve the Municipality in being obliged to meet certain extra expenditure on account of interest for a few years, not for long, by an increase of the rates and taxes in some form or another; but he thought that the Corporation, now they had made up their minds, as he believed they had, that a drainage scheme was necessary to be carried out, would face the difficulty boldly and say "we will do our duty, whether it burdens us a little more or not." He might say in reference to the Commissioner's memorandum, which seemed to him to be somewhat alarmist, that when the Municipality's financial position was very satisfactory, their cash balance being so good that it would not be necessary to have recourse to increased taxation to meet interest on account of anticipated drawings for a year or two. The pressure would come, according to the Commissioner's proposed way of carrying out the scheme in the years 1882-83. If they halved the time allowed for the work, the pressure would possibly come upon them next year, or the year after. But he thought, considering the favourable state of their finances, there was good hope—he could not say there was a certainty—that they would be able to pull through and meet the difficulty without increasing the Municipal burdens. If that could be done, no one would be more glad than himself, but if it could not be done, he thought they ought to face the difficulty, and he trusted the other members of the Town Council would agree with him. He moved the following resolution:—"That the Town Council recommend to the Corporation to sanction the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the drainage works approved by the Government Commission; 2ndly, that the Town Council further recommend the Corporation to sanction and proceed with the Bundawarra reservoir, simultaneously with the Drainage Scheme; 3rdly, that application be made to Government to solicit from the Government of India to grant to the Corporation the necessary loan, on the same conditions as to interest and payment as were granted in the case of the Tulsee Water Works Loan; and 4thly, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare a statement showing what financial arrangements he would propose, assuming that the drainage works are to be commenced at once and completed within three years."

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee agreed with all that had been said by Col. Hancock as to the necessity and advantages of commencing and pushing on the drainage works of the city. Col. Hancock had spoken so forcibly, and with so much sound sense, that it was unnecessary for him (Mr. Dossabhoy) to say anything at length in support of the views expressed by him. He would be most happy to second Col. Hancock's resolution.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked if three years would be sufficient time from an engineering point of view.

Col. Hancock had Mr. Walton's authority for saying that, if placed in the hands of good contractors, the whole work could be done in 3 years.

Mr. Mathew agreed with that view and thought it would probably cost less if done in three years than in six.

Mr. Grant (the Commissioner) agreed also. His object had been to avoid extra taxation.

The Chairman thought there was no question before the Council now of accepting the scheme. They were committed to it, and what they had to consider was how best to carry it out. He quite agreed with Col. Hancock that if the scheme was to benefit the people in any way every possible haste should be made in carrying it through. There never was a time in the history of Bombay within his (Dr. Blaney's) knowledge when sanitation (anything which would diminish the sickness and mortality which had so lamentably prevailed during the last 16 or 18 months) was more needed than now. If any improvements in the drainage scheme as at present proposed were suggested by experience, they should adopt them in the same way that they now proposed to improve the Vehar water supply by constructing the Bundawarra service reservoir.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

THE LAST MEETING.

Some conversation took place regarding the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee having applied that his motion and Sir F. Souter's amendment should appear in the minutes, though they were not put to the meeting.

The Chairman said both the motion and the amendment had been proposed and seconded, and he thought that, though they were not voted upon, there was no objection to entering them in the minutes. He had thought it best, however, to put the question to the Council.

Col. Hancock thought everything that was proposed and seconded ought to appear in the minutes.

Mr. Kirkham did not think that a motion or amendment that was withdrawn ought to go in the minutes.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought it should be minuted, with the addendum that it had been withdrawn.

The members were generally of opinion that both the motion and amendment should appear in the minutes.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR THE TULSEE WATER WORKS.

Mr. Walton, Executive Engineer on special duty at Tulsee, reported that it had been found absolutely necessary to line the Tulsee Tunnel with masonry set in Portland cement. His estimate for the extra work was Rs. 31,082.

On the motion of Mr. Mathew, seconded by Captain Morland, it was resolved that the work be proceeded with, it being understood that revised estimates be submitted by Mr. Walton.

THE CENSUS.

It was resolved that the question of the cost of taking a census should be postponed until the general census is taken, which the Commissioner stated is expected to be in 1881.

PAVING OF THE FOOTPATHS.

A specimen of Shahabad stone was exhibited, with an estimate from Mr. J. Cars, offering to lay down pavement in the same way as the Callian railway platform, at a cost of Rs. 48 per 100 ft.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought that payment of that description would be far preferable to asphalte. It would be cheaper, would look better, and would be much more durable.

Mr. Mathew considered that at the price named such a stone pavement would be infinitely superior to asphalte. He moved that the Commissioner be asked to apply the available grant for the year to paving the footpaths with stone, the cost not to exceed Rs. 50 per 100 ft.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following piece of ground required for street improvement, viz:—4·16 square yards or thereabouts at Bhunderwada lane from Mr. Thucker Ebjee Dossa at Rs. 10 per square yard.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a contract with Mr. Vithul Tookaram for the construction of the Arthur Road, from Haines' Road to DeLisle Road, and from DeLisle Road to Parell Road; to conveyance from Mr. Jaykrushnaj Jeewanram of ground taken up for the improvement of Portuguese Church Street; to a conveyance from Mr. Nilkunt Mahadew Cooverjee Meistree of ground taken up for the improvement of Coppersmith Street, Mazagon.

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Chief Accountant, No 451 of 1878, reporting that the Commissioner of Police had, according to Government system, discontinued from last month the practice hitherto followed of sending sub-vouchers in support of charges under Rs. 10 included in the monthly contingent bill. On the motion of Mr. Mathew, seconded by Captain Morland, the Council adopted a resolution approving of this action.

The Council resolved on the motion of Captain Morland, seconded by Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs 3,000 for thorough repair of the old steam fire engine made over by the Commissioner of Police to the Municipality for use when required for flushing drains, pumping out tanks, &c., &c., the amount to be met from the surplus cash balance.

Sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 121 in addition to the amount previously sanctioned for the construction of the police chowkey at Byculla as the site for the same is over an old deposit of town sweepings, in consequence of which it will be necessary to go down deep with the foundations. Sanction was also given to the expenditure of Rs. 22 for carrying out certain improvements to the chowkey. The amounts to be met from savings on the original estimate of the same.

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding, as called for in the Resolution of the Town Council, dated 26th February 1878, reports from the Health Officer and the Deputy Executive Engineer on the construction of privies for the five police chowkeys now in course of construction. The proposed arrangement would entail an additional outlay of Rs. 485, which can be met from the Executive Engineer that if funds were made available, he could complete the entire Drainage Scheme—and there was no reason why the service reservoir should not be included—with three years; and he thought there were many and cogent reasons why they should lose no time in setting about carrying it out with vigour. In the first place there was the question of economy. Any engineer would tell the Council that dawdling over works meant extravagance because of the keeping up of establishments. It might be true that they would have to pay a little less to contractors if the work were extended over a longer time, because quick work is a certain extent did more expensive work; but they would gain most considerably on the first cost of the works, he was convinced by doing them rapidly, that was to say with all reasonable rapidity. In the second place, there was the question of the savings which it was hoped the Drainage Scheme would enable them to effect in the Municipal expenditure on the Health Department, by the abolition of the present expensive depot at Carnac Bunder, and the present system of collecting night-soil by carts. Then, again, there was all the expense which was being incurred every year in cleaning drains, and so forth, all of which, when the new scheme was carried out, would be saved. If they allowed the drainage works to dawdle and hang fire, and to spread over a number of years, there would be the same rate of expenditure as was incurred at present in the Health Department going on the whole time. Then, they came to the Sanitary question. If this new Drainage Scheme was defensible at all, if the expenditure they proposed to incur was justifiable at all, it was on the grounds of sanitation; and when they had before them a scheme on which so many high authorities agreed was the best, when they had a practicable scheme before them, it did seem to him that they would be criminally negligent as a Corporation if they lost any time in carrying it out. He might also remind the Council of that great nuisance, the Carnac Bunder outfall, regarding which he believed there was an injunction hanging over them at the present day, which the approaching opening of the Prince's Dock would most assuredly cause the Port Trustees or Government to put in force, should they in the meantime take no steps to get rid of that most abominable nuisance. That part of the Drainage Scheme ought to be put in hand without one moment's delay; and he did trust that on all these grounds the Town Council would support him in asking the Municipal Commissioner to give them a statement of ways and means for carrying out the scheme, not in six years but in three years. (Applause). He was quite aware that this proposal would present some financial difficulties. He was quite aware that to carry out this work as quickly as was proposed might involve the Municipality in being obliged to meet certain extra expenditure on account of interest for a few years, not for long, by an increase of the rates and taxes in some form or another; but he thought that the Corporation, now they had made up their minds, as he believed they had, that a drainage scheme was necessary to be carried out, would face the difficulty boldly and say "we will do our duty, whether it burdens us a little more or not." He might say in reference to the Commissioner's memorandum, which seemed to him to be somewhat alarmist, that when the Municipality's financial position was very satisfactory, their cash balance being so good that it would not be necessary to have recourse to increased taxation to meet interest on account of anticipated drawings for a year or two. The pressure would come, according to the Commissioner's proposed way of carrying out the scheme in the years 1882-83. If they halved the time allowed for the work, the pressure would possibly come upon them next year, or the year after. But he thought, considering the favourable state of their finances, there was good hope—he could not say there was a certainty—that they would be able to pull through and meet the difficulty without increasing the Municipal burdens. If that could be done, no one would be more glad than himself, but if it could not be done, he thought they ought to face the difficulty, and he trusted the other members of the Town Council would agree with him. He moved the following resolution:—"That the Town Council recommend to the Corporation to sanction the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the drainage works approved by the Government Commission; 2ndly, that the Town Council further recommend the Corporation to sanction and proceed with the Bundawarra reservoir, simultaneously with the Drainage Scheme; 3rdly, that application be made to Government to solicit from the Government of India to grant to the Corporation the necessary loan, on the same conditions as to interest and payment as were granted in the case of the Tulsee Water Works Loan; and 4thly, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare a statement showing what financial arrangements he would propose, assuming that the drainage works are to be commenced at once and completed within three years."

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee agreed with all that had been said by Col. Hancock as to the necessity and advantages of commencing and pushing on the drainage works of the city. Col. Hancock had spoken so forcibly, and with so much sound sense, that it was unnecessary for him (Mr. Dossabhoy) to say anything at length in support of the views expressed by him. He would be most happy to second Col. Hancock's resolution.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked if three years would be sufficient time from an engineering point of view.

Col. Hancock had Mr. Walton's authority for saying that, if placed in the hands of good contractors, the whole work could be done in 3 years.

Mr. Mathew agreed with that view and thought it would probably cost less if done in three years than in six.

Mr. Grant (the Commissioner) agreed also. His object had been to avoid extra taxation.

The Chairman thought there was no question before the Council now of accepting the scheme. They were committed to it, and what they had to consider was how best to carry it out. He quite agreed with Col. Hancock that if the scheme was to benefit the people in any way every possible haste should be made in carrying it through. There never was a time in the history of Bombay within his (Dr. Blaney

## NATIVE REGIMENTS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Will you allow me space briefly, but most emphatically, to endorse the statements of your Calcutta Correspondent as regards the Native Army? In his telegraphic despatch which appeared in *The Times* last Monday he calls attention to the fact that Native regiments are so badly off for European officers that if a force were called upon to take the field there would only be about four British officers to each corps. This is no exaggeration, but a plain and simple statement of facts, and it reveals a state of things that can only be called deplorable. It is difficult to imagine a worse policy than that which has been adopted of late years regarding the Native Army. We have spared no pains to drill the sepoys; we have instructed them in all the latest improvements in modern tactics; we have armed them with snider-rifles and taught them to use them with the greatest precision and effect; and having done all this for them we have left them almost entirely without European officers to guide and control them in time of peace, to lead and direct them in time of war.

I venture to address you, Sir, because I have served for many years with a native regiment, and because I see plainly the mischief that has been done the Native Army by the present system of officering it. Under the Staff Corps system officers are sent to regiments in haphazard fashion as vacancies occur, and they are changed from corps to corps so frequently that in too many cases they neither know the sepoys nor have the sepoys time to become acquainted with them. The result is fatal to *esprit de corps*, and I need hardly say that the slightest check is too apt to turn a regiment without *esprit de corps* into a more disorderly mob.

Permit me, Sir, in conclusion, to state briefly how a Native regiment, as it is officered to-day, would go into action. There are seven British officers, all mounted, and supposing that five of these were present with their corps, for how long should we see the five prominent marks for the enemy escape? Who would put *hors de combat*? When they were all disabled, who would command the regiment, and lead and rally the men? The duty would devolve on the senior native officer, and in nineteen regiments out of twenty he would be utterly unfit for such an undertaking. In old days each company of Native Infantry had its British captain and subaltern, who fought with it on foot, who led it into action, and who animated and encouraged it under every difficulty. If one of these officers was disabled, the other took his place; and if both were killed other companies lent an officer. Now there are at most half a dozen officers on horseback, and when they are disabled the regiment is useless. The officers are as brave as ever they were, and I am convinced that the Native Army is thoroughly trustworthy and to be relied on; but is it fair to expect our sepoys to fight well without European officers? Would we send British regiments into action with only four, or even six, officers, all mounted? Has any army in the world adopted such a ridiculous system? Yet as your Calcutta correspondent points out, this is what the Native Army has come to, and this is what all friends of that Army deplore and regret.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

February 19. NATIVE INFANTRY OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—I see in *The Times* of to-day that your Calcutta Correspondent, in speaking of the Native Army of India, says:—

"The full complement of English officers in all ordinary regiments is seven, and of these, on an average, not more than four would be available at the commencement of any sudden campaign."

Taking the Bengal Army List for the 1st of January, 1878, I find that, of 19 regiments of Cavalry of the Line, nine have their complement of seven officers complete at head-quarters, seven have six officers only, but of these four have an officer each, temporarily detached to Madras on famine duties, two have five officers, one having two officers detached on famine duties; one has only four officers present.

Of the 49 Infantry regiments of the Line, 26 have their complete complement of officers present with the colours, 20 have six officers, eight of them having each an officer absent on famine duties; one has five officers present, with two officers absent on famine duties; two have four officers with respectively two and one officer absent on famine duty.

Of the 81 regiments, Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, of the Bombay and Madras Armies, 49 have their full complement at head-quarters, 25 have six officers, seven have five officers.

It follows, therefore, that of the 148 Native regiments of the Line in India 98 could at once enter on a campaign with their full complement of officers, 33 would be only one short of their complement, while only one would be reduced to the predicament of four officers, which your correspondent represents as the average.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

February 15. F. O.


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HAVE OPENED AN ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY AT 3, SASSOON BUILDINGS (OPPOSITE THE MINT AND THE TOWN HALL) FOR THE SALE OF PURE WINES ONLY, AND AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

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Agents for "The Union of French Wine Growers, Limited," for their pure Burgundies.

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|---|---|---|
| Medoc superior ..... | | 12 0 |
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| Pauillac (full body) ..... | | 14 12 |
| St. Julien (soft and delicate) ..... | | 16 4 |
| Margaux ..... | | 20 4 |
| Chat Marquis de Terme ..... | | 24 0 |
| Sauterne ..... | | 15 0 |
| Haut Sauterne ..... | | 20 0 |

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| Beaujolais ..... | | 16 8 |
| Fleurie ..... | | 18 0 |
| Beaune ..... | | 19 8 |
| Savigny Beaune ..... | | 23 8 |
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| Volnay, old Vintage ..... | | 38 0 |
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| Red Sparkling Burgundy (for Invalids) ..... | 36 0 |
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Elphinstone Circle, 8th March 1878.

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| Liebfraumilch, 1868 ..... | | 30 0 |
| Johannisberg, 1868 ..... | | 36 8 |
| Steinberg Cabinet, 1865 ..... | | 60 0 |
| Brauneburg Moselle ..... | | 20 0 |
| Moselle blumen (Flower) ..... | | 24 0 |
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| Sillery Extra, extra Dry ... | 23 | 8 ... | 16 | 0 |
| Chateau de Pierry, do. do. ... | 29 | 12 ... | 17 | 4 |
| Ay Mousseux, Superior ..... | 32 | 8 ... | 18 | 8 |
| Royal Sillery, 1st quality ..... | 39 | 8 ... | 22 | 0 |
| Vin de Cabinet, extra Dry ... | 44 | | | |
| Vin de Reserve, do. do. ... | 49 | 0 | | |

| | per Doz. Qts. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Whisky old Blend of Campbeltown and Ben Novis ... | 22 | 0 |
| Whisky very old Blend of Campbeltown and Ardbeg [Islay] ..... | 23 | 0 |
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| Leather Case for do. ..... | " | 3 0 |

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